

PLACZEK, Joachim, mgr inż.

Rock grinding. Rudy i metale P. o. L. 478-481 D'ca.

1. Instytut Metali Nieżelaznych, Katowice.

ZMUDZINSKI, Kazimierz; PLACZEK, Joachim

Flocculation, flocculators and their application. Przem chem 41
no.11:632-633 N '62.

1. Instytut Metali Niezelaznych, Gliwice.

FLACZEK L.

H-33

Country : GDR
 Category= : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. -- Cellulose and Its Derivatives. 40941
 Abs. Jour. : B. Zh. - Khim., No. 11, 1959
 Author : Jayme, G. and Placzek, L.
 Institut. : Not given
 Title : Effect of the Composition of Poplar Wood on the Properties of the Hemicellulose Produced Therefrom
 Orig. Pub. : Holz Roh- u Werkstoff, 15, No 6, 244-246 (1957)

Abstract : In the neutral sulfite cooking of poplar wood (PW) the initial alkalinity of the solution must be adjusted by the addition of Na_2CO_3 in such a way that the pH at the end of the cook will be about 6.4. At a maximum cooking temperature of 180° the above result is achieved by the addition of 10% Na_2SO_3 and 4% Na_2CO_3 (based on the weight of the PW). An increase in the strength of the hemicellulose (HC) obtained is observed when the amount of sulfite is increased; the increase in strength is accompanied by a decrease in the yield of HC and a decrease in the lignin (L) content in the HC. When lower

Card: 1/2

H-178

Country : Poland H-3C
 Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications. -- Lacquers. Paints. Coatings.
 Abs. Jour. : R. Zh. - Khim., No. 11, 1959 40821
 Author : Plachecki, J. and Kryszkiewica, E.
 Institut. : Not given
 Title : Quick-Drying Paints for Railroad Freight Cars Used
 by Swiss Railroads
 Orig Pub. : Przegląd Kolejowy Mechan, 9, No 12, 356-361 (1957)
 Abstract : The Swiss Railroad Administration uses quick-drying
 PVA-based water-emulsion paints for railroad freight
 cars. The drying rate of these paints on glass
 plates at 18-20° is 2 hrs. The paints are not
 damaged during transport in the winter and have
 withstood tests in which they are cooled to -20°
 for 2 hrs. The hardened films are not softened by
 the application of a second coat of the same paint,
 are resistant to abrasion, and do not contaminate
 a cotton wad [sic: nonbleeding?]. PVA paints
 must withstand two-year tests in which test panels
 are exposed to the atmosphere on the roof of the
 factory. Metal parts can be coated with PVA paints

Card: 1/2

PLACZEK, Z

Investigation of capillary structure of catalysts and their carriers. W. Celler, Z. Placzek, and St. Ciborowski. *Przemysl Chemiczny*, 1953, 32(10), 1000-1002 (English summary). The capacity of microcapillaries of porous substances is dependent upon the diam. of these substances; it is obtained by measuring the CO₂ (the absorbent) desorption isotherms at the temp. -78°.

Gene A. Wozny

RB

(2)

PLACZKOWSKI, Stanislaw

Case of carcinoma embryonale testis in a two-year old boy.
Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.3:261-264 Mar 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Dzieciecej Szpitala Wojewodzkiego im.
K. Miarki w Opolu Dyrektor: dr. med. M. Buchalik. Adres autora:
Poznan, ul. Szymanskiego 6.

(TESTES, neoplasms
embryoma in 2-year old boy, surg. (Pol))

PAWLIKOWSKI, Stefan prof., dr., inż.; LOGOWSKA, Maria, dr., inż.; PLACZEK,
Joachim, mgr., inż.; BIALAS, Jan, inż.

Dry milling of sulfur ore. Rudy i metale 6 no. 12:533-534 D 1.

PLACZEK, W.

National Polish Scientific Seminar on "Studies on, and evaluation
of plastics and synthetic fibers." Preliminary two-week report.
207 My 1961.

PLACZEK, Wieslaw

Determination of the resistance of plasticized polyvinyl foils
to low temperatures. Polimery twors wielk 7 no.7/8:266-271
Jl-Ag '62.

1. Zaklad Ocen i Pomiarow, Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

PLACZEK, Zdzislaw, mgr.

Polish dyestuffs in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.
Chemik 16 no.9:257 S '63.

SECRET

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"The following information is being released to the public for your information. It is not to be used for any other purpose."

The following information is being released to the public for your information. It is not to be used for any other purpose."

PLADIS, F., inshener.

Organizing nonstop meeting and overtaking train junctions. Vest.
TSMII MPS 15 no.2:62 S '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(United States--Railroads--Crossings)

GOL'DENTUL, B.A., inzh.; PLADIS, F.A., inzh.

Diesel-contact locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.6:85-88
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Locomotives)

IL'IN, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PLADIS, F.A., inzh.

Technical and economic evaluation of the various methods of
determining freight weight. Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.2:46-49 '61.
(Railroads--Freight) (Weighing machines) (MIRA 14:3)

VECHERIN, Ya.P., inzh.; DERIBAS, A.T.; DOBROSEL'SKAYA, A.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk; PLADIS, F.A., inzh.; TIKHONCHUK, Yu.M., kand.ekon.nauk

Cooperative use of engineering equipment resulting from the
combination of transportation systems. Vest.TSNII MPS 18
no.2:21-25 Apr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

VOV IFMA , .I., inar. iia 10, F.I., insh.

Improvement of weighing operations and equipment is an urgent
need. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no. 10: 30-34 1964. (MIR 1964)

PLATE 11, 12

Historical Photo-Plate: 1. Star of Mercury. 2. Star of Venus. 3. Star of Mars. 4. Star of Jupiter. 5. Star of Saturn. 6. Star of Uranus. 7. Star of Neptune. 8. Star of Pluto. 9. Star of the Moon. 10. Star of the Sun. 11. Star of the Earth. 12. Star of the Sky.

See N/S
11.0
11.0

PLATTOW, R.

Die wichtigsten Eisenbahn-Neubauten in der Sowjetunion. [The most important new built
railroads in the Soviet Union]. Paternmanns geographische Mitteilungen, LXXXVI,
1940, v. 6, p. 161-166.

FIG: 12.914

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

LETTNER, Ferenc, dr., egyetemi tanár, tanszékvezető; P. PLAGANYI, Marta,
okleveles gépészmérnök; FALLOVITS, Imre, okleveles gépészmérnök

Effect of machining matching surfaces on the dynamic rigidity
of machine tools. Gép 15 no.5:194-194, My '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Gépgyártástechnológiai Tanszék.
2. "Gép" főszerkesztője (for Lettner).

KRUGEMANN H. H.

The catalytic properties of mixed oxides of nickel and
iron, cobalt, and manganese, in the presence of H₂ and
CO, are studied. The ability of mixed oxides of Ni and Al, which
were prepared by heating pure oxides of NiO and Al₂O₃ at
temperatures up to 1000°C, to catalyze the decomposition of NiO was
found to be much higher than that of Al₂O₃. The catalytic activity decreased considerably at
higher temperatures, and this was marked, at which point
the oxides began to decompose. Catalytic measurements
showed a steady decrease in the rate with an increase in pro-
cessing time of the mixed oxide sample, up to 1000°C, at which
time the mixed oxide began to break down, and showed which
time the mixed oxide began to break down. X-ray studies
of the oxides failed to detect the presence of active inter-
mediate products, but suggested that the mixed oxide began to break
down at 1000°C. The activity was negligible at 1000°C. It is
concluded that the mixed oxide begins to break down at 1000°C, and
the catalytic activity of the mixed oxides, thus decreasing in catalytic activity.

J. J. Eddy

PLAGOTISHNA E. T., ZOFRENYA P. M., ROVA A. D.

5362. PLAGOTISHNA E. T., ZOFRENYA P. M., ROVA A. D. Dnepropetrovsk Univ. Activity of adenosinetriphosphatase and amylase in denervated muscles Biochim., Mosk. 1967, 15/1 (79-85) Tables 5

The activity of ATPase in denervated muscles was investigated in view of the fall of phosphorus-containing substances in muscles after denervation. Preliminary experiments with normal muscle preparations showed that optimal conditions for the action of ATPase are given in presence of Mg^{++} and Ca^{++} ions simultaneously, at pH 9. ATPase in denervated muscles under these conditions is markedly less active than in normal ones. Low concentrations of acetylcholine produced a slight increase in activity; higher concentrations, however, led to a further fall in activity. To test the possibility of carbohydrate degradation in denervated muscles without any participation of phosphates, the activity of amylase was investigated as well. This enzyme also showed a decreased activity in comparison with normal muscle amylase.

Engl. - 1 page

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vol. 4, No. 10

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5460

Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin (Certain Problems in the Manufacture of Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 398 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 7) Errata slip inserted. 2,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona, Upravleniye tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, and Leningradskiy dvazhdy ordena Lenina metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Drobilko; Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: G. A. Drobilko, B. A. Glebov, A. M. Mayzel', and M. Kh. Mernik; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology: Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in turbine plants, institutes, planning organizations, as well as for production innovators.

Card 1/12

Certain Problems (Cont.)

SOV/5460

COVERAGE: The experience of the LMZ (Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod - Leningrad Metalworking Plant) in the manufacture of modern large-capacity turbines is presented. Methods for the rationalization of basic manufacturing processes and for the mechanization and automation of manual operations are given. Descriptions of attachments and tools designed by LMZ for improving labor productivity and product quality are provided, and advanced inspection methods discussed. References accompany some articles. No personalities are mentioned. There are 26 references: 25 Soviet and 1 English.

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Foreword

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I. NEW PROCESSING METHODS IN MACHINING
AND ASSEMBLY

Gamze, Z. M. [Engineer]. The Organization, Methods, and Trends in Efforts for Improving the Easy Manufacturability of Designs for Large Hydraulic Turbines
Card 2/12

5

Certain Problems (Cont.)

SOV/5460

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Lisitsyn, D. I. A Specialized Machine Tool for Milling the Inclined Splitting Planes of Steam-Turbine Diaphragms	45
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FLAUV, Sh. S., and GAFER, S. M.,

"Building Hydraulic Turbines," Technological Developments of the Dnepropetrovsk
Works Imeri Stalin, Moscow, Mashgin, 1951. p. 1-5

11-11-64

11-11-64

Four Continent List, April 1964

PLAGUYEV, S.F.

1416 AEO-12-2674

CHLORINE ELECTRODE OF COMPARISON IN MOLTEN

CHLORIDES M. V. Smirnov, S. F. Plaguyev, and I. E. Ivanovskii. Translated by [S. I. Gacharsky from Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 20: 772-7 (1955): 6p]

The conditions influencing the stability and reproducibility of chlorine electrode potential of comparison in molten chlorides were investigated. It has been shown that carbon electrodes for spectral analysis are the most suitable for the production of chlorine electrodes in comparison. It was shown that in order to accelerate the attainment of the stable value of the potential of a chlorine electrode the carbon electrode should be polarized anodically in molten chlorides for a few minutes. The possibility of measuring the potentials in molten chlorides by means of a chlorine electrode with an accuracy of 10^{-4} V has been proved.

(unclassified)

L. FLANNER.

•They Learn from Accident only in the Power Plant (Lithuania). (Lithuania)
Vol. 9, no. 1, Feb. 1 (Budapest.)

Vol. 9, no. 9
CC: Monthly List of East European Associations./Library of Congress, Oct 1961, 1962.

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations
Method of Measurement and Investigation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 257

Author : Plajner, Zdenek
Title : Beta Spectroscopy

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1955, 5, No 3 328-347

Abstract : Survey article

Card : 1/1

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations
Method of Measurement and Investigation

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1955, No 254

Author : Plajner, Zdenek

Inst : Fyz ustav CSAV, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Magnetic Beta-Spectrometer with Thin Magnetic Lens

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys 1955, 5, No 2, 204-211

Abstract : A description of the construction of the beta-spectrometer with thin lens, intended for the investigation of short-lived beta emitter. It is possible to investigate spectra of particles, emitted directly by the target of an accelerating tube. The spectrometer is designed for electron energies up to 3.5 Mev. A Geiger-Mueller counter is used for the recording. The resolving power is 2% at a solid angle of 0.5%.

Card : 1/1

PLATNER, ZDENEK

19 3
High-transmission X-ray spectrometer. Zdenek Platner and Vlastislav Brych (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslovak J. Phys.* 10, 115-121 (1960).—An intermediate-image, magnetic-lens X-ray spectrometer of the Slitts and Siegbahn type (CA 44, 1814) is described. The focusing properties, resolution, and transmission at different diaphragm settings and magnetic field gradients were studied. The spectrometer was calibrated with Th B, Th C, and Th C' sources. An example of the measurement of ^{90}Sr is given. The spectrometer is useful for electron energies up to 20 kV, has a max. resolution of 1.5% at a source diam. of 3 mm., and a max. transmission of 8%. November 1960.

65976

4/037/60/000/02/005/018

21.5.60
AUTHORS: Plajner, Zdeněk and Brabec, Vlastislav

EO24/E320

TITLE: Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 115 - 121

ABSTRACT: Slătis and Siegbahn (Ref 11) observed that with a particular magnetic-field gradient the transmission of a β -ray spectrometer increases considerably. A point image is formed in the plane of the detector and an additional circular image in a plane situated midway between the source and detector. This focusing arrangement permits the use of large apertures. The present paper describes the construction of a Slătis and Siegbahn type of spectrometer having intermediate resolving power and high transmission. The instrument is shown schematically in Figure 1: A - iron envelope; B - iron disc; C₁ and C₂ - apertures; D - pole pieces; E₁ to E₅ - windings of the solenoidal magnetic lens; F - block of lead; H - vacuum lock; CH - water-cooling system; I - aluminium cylinder; J - brass cylinder;

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E024/E320

Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

P - electron detector; V - vacuum connection;
Z - sample holder.

The vacuum chamber is formed by the brass cylinder J (698 x 230 x 10 mm) to which 6 copper rings of 490 mm dia are welded. The cylinder thus formed is lined with the aluminium cylinder I (2 mm thick), in order to reduce scattering. The windings E_1 and E_5 have 2100 turns each of insulated copper wire, 2.36 mm in dia. E_2 , E_3 and E_4 have 140 windings each of copper wire, 3 mm in dia. The total resistance of the windings is 20.5Ω . The cooling system is arranged so that the outer windings receive more cooling, because they dissipate most of the power. The iron envelope consists of the cylinder A (710 x 490 x 35 mm) and the discs B, which also serve as lids for the vacuum chamber. The shape of the magnetic field is determined by the pole pieces D, which are interchangeable. They are 110 mm thick and the distance between them is 600 mm. All the iron parts are

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E024/E320

Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

made from Arema Extra Special Steel. One pole piece holds the radioactive source and the other the detector. Two 10 mm thick baffles with apertures C_1 and C_2 are situated in the vacuum chamber. The position of C_1 , which is adjustable from outside, determines the transmission and resolution of the spectrometer. C_2 is ring-shaped and is midway between the sample and the detector. The lead block F absorbs the γ -rays. The vacuum is normally better than 10^{-4} mm Hg. The detector is a GM counter with a thin window. The counter is pumped simultaneously with the vacuum chamber and afterwards filled with a mixture of argon and ethylene in the ratio of 8:2 at 10 cm Hg pressure. A generator producing 9 kW at 440 V is used to excite the magnet coils. The current is electronically stabilized with an accuracy better than $\pm 1\%$. The central aperture C_2 has to be chosen to suit the requirements of a particular measurement. The narrower

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Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

it is the better the resolution but the worse the transmission. The position for the central aperture was determined by a photographic method. Figure 2 shows the influence of the width of the aperture on the resolving power and transmission. The properties of the spectrometer were also studied as a function of the magnetic-field gradient, the position of the sample and the position of the first aperture. The optimum transmission was obtained for a ratio of the current in the central windings to the total current of 0.83. A simple series connection of the windings gave perfectly adequate results. The position of the source was chosen so as to give maximum transmission. Figure 4 shows the transmission and resolution as a function of the position of the first aperture. It was usually adjusted to achieve a suitable compromise. The magnetic field on the axis of the spectrometer was measured by the ballistic method and is shown in Figure 5 for a magnetizing current of 1 A. It was found that the momentum of the electrons expressed in gauss cm was linearly

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Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

proportional to the current in A: the factor of proportionality $k = 653.6 \pm 1.8$.

This spectrometer is useful for continuous measurements up to 2 MeV. For higher energies it can be used intermittently. Figure 6 shows the Fermi diagram of the beta-ray spectrum of S_{35} . The measurements have shown that the instrument is of good quality.

There are 6 figures and 11 references, 9 of which are English and 2 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1959

4

Card 5/5

L 22376-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6009366

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/011/0824/0831

AUTHOR: Maly, L.; Plajner, Z.; Dragoun, O.; Kuklik, A.; Bocev, B.

ORG: Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez

TITLE: Radioactive decay of Re¹⁸⁸ ¹⁹

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 11, 1965, 824-831

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive decay, radiation spectrum, photoelectron, conversion electron spectrum, electron structure, nuclear radiation spectrometer, radioisotope, rhenium, gamma transition

ABSTRACT: The spectra of negatons, conversion electrons, and photoelectrons have been measured with the iron-collar double-focusing spectrometer. Two β -groups with end-point energies of 2128 and 1973 keV and $\log f$ values of 8.04 and 8.41 were observed. The K and L conversion coefficients of the 155.0-keV transition were found to be nearly in agreement with theory. Three new γ -transitions, 635, 1175, and 1461 keV were observed, and some corrections of the decay scheme were made. The possible interpretation of the excited states are discussed. The partial results of this paper were presented at the Annual Nuclear Spectroscopy Conference, Dubna, June 1964. At this conference,

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ACC NR: AP6009366

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the authors were told about the work on the same isotope done by the Soviet group. Because this information was incomplete, it was not included in the list of references. A paper has since been published (V. D. Vitman, N. A. Vionova, B. S. Dzhelepov, Yadernaya fizika, 1, 1965, 191). Besides the three new γ -transitions observed in the present paper, the seven additional γ -transitions are reported, and several energies in the two papers in question are slightly different. The authors thank M. Burianek, V. Kopriva, and F. Prasek for their assistance in this work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

(MT)

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 017/ SOV REF: 002

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67095

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CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

AUTHOR: Zdeněk Plajner

TITLE: Radioactive Decay of Cs¹³⁷

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 6,
pp 567-572

ABSTRACT: The double-focusing β -spectrometer used in these experiments will be described elsewhere (Ref 19). The β -ray and conversion electron spectrum of Cs¹³⁷ is shown in Fig 1. Fig 2 shows the Fermi diagram of the soft component with and without corrections. One correction factor used by the author linearised the Fermi diagram down to an energy of 260 keV. A more accurate correction factor, due to Osoba (Ref 15), linearised the Fermi diagram down to 100 keV. The maximum energy of the soft component was found to be 520 ± 2 keV. Fig 3 shows the uncorrected (curve 1) and corrected (curve 2) Fermi diagrams for the hard component. It is difficult, from this spectrum, to determine E_{\max} and some ambiguity remains after linearisation of the diagram. The value of E_{\max} for the hard component obtained from the corrected Fermi diagram was 1183 ± 6 keV. By adding the

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Radioactive Decay of Cs137

maximum energy of the soft component and the energy of the γ -transition at 661.6 keV, the author obtained for the hard component, 1182 ± 2 keV. The fraction of the hard (high-energy) component was 4% of the total radiation. This is in good agreement with Wapstra's results (Ref 12) but not with those of Langer and Moffat (Ref 7). Fig 4 shows the K, L and M conversion lines. The ratios obtained were:

$$K : L = 5.8 \pm 0.3$$

$$K : (L + M) = 4.6 \pm 0.2$$

$$K : (M + N) = 4.3 \pm 0.5$$

The conversion coefficient of the 661.6 keV γ -transition was $\alpha_K = 0.091 \pm 0.004$ (the theoretical value of α_K for an M-type transition is 0.094). A table on p 571 shows that generally good agreement was obtained between the author's values of α_K , $K:L$, $K:(L+M)$ and $K:(M+N)$ and those reported by others (Refs 10-18).

Acknowledgements are made to L. Malý, M. Burianek, V. Kopriva and E. Nováková for their assistance.

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Radioactive Decay of Cs137

67095
CZBCH/37-59-6-3/25

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 20 references, of which
2 are Soviet, 15 English, 1 Swedish, 1 French and
1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
Card 3/3 (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

1. 1. 1.

1. 1. 1. Spectroscopy of γ radiation. 1. 3. 1.

Vol. 5, no. 3, May 1955
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU
A MATEMATICKOU VEDU
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 1, no. 1, May 1956

HADNER, Z.

HADNER, Z. Magnetic spectrometer for γ radiation with a short .
p. 204.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Mar. 1955
ČESKOSLOVENSKÝ ČASOPIS PRO FYZIKU
SCIENCE
Czechoslovakia (1955)

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

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69114
Z/037/60/000/01/006/014
E024/E520

AUTHORS: Plajner, Zdeněk and Malý, Luděk

TITLE: Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer /9

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, Nr 1,
pp 47-55

ABSTRACT: It has been shown theoretically (Ref 10) that in a magnetic field:

$$H(r) = H(r_0) \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^n \quad \text{for } 0 < n < 1. \quad (1)$$

with a plane of symmetry at $z = 0$, a stable orbit for charged particles exists. It can be shown that, in such a magnetic field, electrons emitted from a point source lying on a circle of radius r_0 will form an image of the source after traversing the angle $\theta = \pi/\sqrt{2}$. Every cylindrically symmetrical inhomogeneous magnetic field whose axial component in the plane of symmetry $z = 0$ is:

$$H_z(r, 0) = H_z(r_0, 0) \{ 1 + \alpha \rho + \beta \rho^2 + \dots \} \quad (2)$$

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Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

has a focusing effect in two directions, radially and axially (Fig 1). The aberrations of this electron optical system are discussed (see also Ref 12). The magnet (Fig 2) of the present instrument is a cylindrical container comprising two pole-pieces A and B, 135 cm in diameter, and a cylindrical yoke C 41 cm high. The pole-pieces weigh approximately 900 kg and the yoke approximately 560 kg. They are all made of high-permeability, low-coercivity steel. The maximum dimensional inaccuracy is 0.15 mm, which is higher than was originally specified. Between the pole-pieces is a hollow brass cylinder D, acting as a spacer between the pole-pieces and carrying the system of baffles and slits. The magnet winding E, which is inside the yoke, is divided into four self-contained windings, each with 2300 turns of 1.8 mm diameter copper wire. By slight changes in the distribution of the current between the windings, a very useful additional control of the focusing properties is obtained. The maximum current is 2A.

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Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

With 240 V applied in series, electrons up to 3.5 MeV can be focused. No cooling is necessary. The vacuum chamber is formed by the pole-pieces A and B and the brass cylinder F (internal diameter 91 cm, height 40 cm, thickness 2 cm). Rubber rings make a vacuum-tight joint between the pole-pieces and the cylinder F. A vacuum of approximately 7×10^{-6} mm Hg was used. The radioactive source is introduced into the spectrometer through windows (in the yoke and in the vacuum chamber) situated in the 6 cm gap between the second and third windings. The specimen holder DP slides into its operating position. There are five slits, each aluminium baffle being 10 mm thick. The first slit stops most electrons with angles larger than φ_{max} and φ_z ; the second and fifth define the width of the beam and are at 45° relative to source and the detector, respectively. Their radial aperture is adjustable. The third and fourth slits are fixed and define φ_{max} and φ_z . The electrons are detected by a cylindrical

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E024/E520

Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

Geiger-Müller counter with a side window, which forms the exit slit of the spectrometer. The window is interchangeable. The counter is about 45 mm long and 20 mm in diameter, in order to reduce the background counting rate. The counter is shielded by lead approximately 18 cm thick. The current, whose source is a battery, is regulated by an accurate rotary rheostat. It is measured in terms of the potential drop on a normal resistance with a 5-decade potentiometer. The stability of the current is better than $1:10^4$, which is adequate for a resolution of 0.1%. The intensity of the magnetic field is measured with high accuracy by a permalloy probe (Ref 14). The shape of the magnetic field was investigated by a ballistic method in the region from $r = 18$ to 42 cm. The field differed considerably from that theoretically predicted. This is due to the inaccuracy in the shaping of the pole-pieces. It was corrected by changing the ratio of the currents, as described above. The experimental values of this

Card 4/6

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EO24/E520

Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

field are shown in Fig 3, where the full curve is the theoretical field and the points are the measured values. The agreement, within the important region between $r = 19$ to 41 cm, is to within 0.3% . This does not impose any limitations on the resolution. In order to eliminate the possible effects of incomplete demagnetization before starting the measurements, a standard source was used for calibration purposes whenever high accuracy was demanded. Thus, a reference point for the energy scale was obtained. The linear dependence of the intensity of the magnetic field on the current was checked and found to be better than 0.05% . The axial focus of the instrument was found photographically. However, the axial and radial foci do not necessarily fully coincide, and it is most important that the detector should be at the radial focus. This was determined experimentally. Table 3 gives the relation between the radial aperture, the transmission and the theoretical and experimental half-widths of a spectral

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E024/E520

Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

line. Many measurements have been made on this spectrometer and it has been found fully satisfactory. Fig 6 shows part of the spectrum of $\text{Th}(B + C + C'')$, from which the resolving power of the instrument can be judged.

There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 15 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 3 Swedish, 1 German and 9 English. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1959

Card 6/6

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AUTHOR: Zdeněk Plajner

CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

TITLE: Radioactive Decay of Cs137

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 6, pp 567-572

ABSTRACT: The double-focusing β -spectrometer used in these experiments will be described elsewhere (Ref 19). The β -ray and conversion electron spectrum of Cs137 is shown in Fig 1. Fig 2 shows the Fermi diagram of the soft component with and without corrections. One correction factor used by the author linearised the Fermi diagram down to an energy of 260 keV. A more accurate correction factor, due to Osoba (Ref 15), linearised the Fermi diagram down to 100 keV. The maximum energy of the soft component was found to be 520 ± 2 keV. Fig 3 shows the uncorrected (curve 1) and corrected (curve 2) Fermi diagrams for the hard component. It is difficult, from this spectrum, to determine E_{\max} and some ambiguity remains after linearisation of the diagram. The value of E_{\max} for the hard component obtained from the corrected Fermi diagram was 1183 ± 6 keV. By adding the

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CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

Radioactive Decay of Cs137

maximum energy of the soft component and the energy of the γ -transition at 661.6 keV, the author obtained for the hard component, 1182 ± 2 keV. The fraction of the hard (high-energy) component was 4% of the total radiation. This is in good agreement with Wapstra's results (Ref 12) but not with those of Langer and Moffat (Ref 7). Fig 4 shows the K, L and M conversion lines. The ratios obtained were:

$$K : L = 5.8 \pm 0.3$$

$$K : (L + M) = 4.6 \pm 0.2$$

$$K : (M + N) = 4.3 \pm 0.5$$

The conversion coefficient of the 661.6 keV γ -transition was $\alpha_K = 0.091 \pm 0.004$ (the theoretical value of α_K for an M-type transition is 0.094). A table on p 571 shows that generally good agreement was obtained between the author's values of α_K , $K:L$, $K:(L+M)$ and $K:(M+N)$ and those reported by others (Refs 10-18).

Acknowledgements are made to L. Malý, M. Burianek, V. Kopriva and E. Nováková for their assistance.

Card
2/3

Radioactive Decay of Cs137

67095
CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 20 references, of which
2 are Soviet, 15 English, 1 Swedish, 1 French and
1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
Card 3/3 (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

KOUTSKY, Karel, (Brno); PLAK, Vaclav (Brno)

A note on the omissible points in complete systems of points and
straight lines in the plane. Cas pro pest mat 85 no.1:60-69 F '60.

(EEAI 9:10)

(Geometry)

PLAKATINA, F.I.

Graphic method of the control of observations on soil temperature.
Meteor. i gidrol. no. 2:55 P '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Irkutskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.

PLAKATINA, N.I.

Reaction of dialkyl phosphonates with substituted malonates. 1. Addition of dialkyl phosphonates to (R)-malonate (I) (5.3 g.) and 8.5 g. (MeO)₂POH treated with 6 drops satd. MeONa in MeOH reacted vigorously at first, and formed a viscous soln.; distn. gave 10% (MeO)₂P(O)R (R = CH₂CHMeCN), b.p. 141-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.433; with 12 drops satd. EtONa-EtOH gave 18 g. (EtO)₂P(O)H (b.p. 140-7°, n_D²⁰ 1.4304, d₄²⁰ 1.0943. I with EtOH for completion and gave 88% (EtO)₂P(O)R, b.p. 140-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.4301, d₄²⁰ 1.0106. (MeO)₂P(O)H (18 g.) and MeONa-MeOH gave 18 g. (80.5%) (MeO)₂P(O)CHMeCN, b.p. 140-4°, n_D²⁰ 1.4431, d₄²⁰ 1.1880; the same product formed in 80.5% yield from MeCH₂CN (II), b.p. 144-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4430, d₄²⁰ 1.1880. II gave 61.5% d-III after same product, b.p. 140-30°, n_D²⁰ 1.4389, d₄²⁰ 1.0830, while III gave the (EtO)₂P(O)H, b.p. 140-30°, n_D²⁰ 1.4370, d₄²⁰ 1.0830, with 177-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4440, d₄²⁰ 1.0184, while III gave 80.5% same product, b.p. 170-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4445, d₄²⁰ 1.0180. I has isomerization of I into III occurred under the alk. conditions of the reaction. Heating 4.5 g. IV in a sealed tube 12 hrs. to 120-

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PUDGET A.N.

30% WBR 20 ml. HCl gave a free acid, m. 161-3°. Heating PCClCH₃ with Br to 170° gave dichloromethane, m. 183-3° [cf. Rehner, Ber. 11, 742 (1877)]. This (0.7 g.) + 0.5 g. (MeO)₂POH treated with 10 drops acid MeONe, 20% distilled ac catalyst, 0.05 g. CrCl₃ product, m. 219-20° distilled as HCClCH₂CN(CH₃)OMe. To 12 g. (MeO)₂POH and 2 g. pyrametric acid was added 10 drops conc. HNO₃-H₂O, with cooling, and the mixt. was heated over a steam bath 1 hr. and about 1/2 yield; 11.3 g. isolated product, b. 129-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.4370, d₄ 1.1949. Distilled as usually into the starting material, which changed. Addition of (HO)POH to 1-cychohexene 1-carbonitrile apparently also took place under the influence of added HNO₃; isolated (iso-MeO)₂POH, b. 121-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.4100, 0.8641, reacted readily with Cl₂, CH₃CN catalyzed by MeONe-MeOH (10 drops per 10.5 g. ester and 2.5 g. nitrite), and gave 56% (iso-MeO)₂POCH₂CN, b. 108-70°, n_D²⁰ 1.4407, d₄ 1.019; similarly were prepared 81.1% di-n-butyl ester, b. 200-200°, n_D²⁰ 1.4405, d₄ 0.8666, and 68.5% di-octyl ester, b. 315-50°, n_D²⁰ 1.4285, d₄ 0.8666. The yields in these cases were somewhat lower than obtained with lower esters and rather large amounts of the catalyst soln. (about 15 drops) were required.

O. M. Kuchneroff

PLAKHANIN, V.V.

Plakhanin, V.V. "The position effect of a steam superheater in a boiler as related to temperature of superheating to load," Trudy Nikolayevsk korablestroit. in-ta, No. 6, 1948, p. 44-55

SO: U-2898, Letopis Zhurnalnykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/2 Public Health, etc. Feb 58

PLAKHIN, A.S.

539. THE DUST FACTOR IN STEEL INDUSTRY (Russian text). Plakhin A.S. The Reg. Inst. of Hyg., Moscow. GIGIENA 1956, 8 (45-49)

A study was made of working conditions and the incidence of silicosis among workers in 8 moulding installations of the 4 major machine building plants in the Moscow region. The following conclusions were reached: (1) the rate at which silicosis develops differs in workers of the various groups and depends on the phase of the industrial process, on working conditions and on the individual characteristics of the exposed men. (2) Prophylactic measures for removal of dust from the air are imperative in the fight against silicosis. (3) Of special importance in the perfection of the more advanced methods of moulding and of cleaning of the metal. (4) The planning of new moulding plants should consider isolation of dust processes in separate departments. (5) Technological methods, exceptionally dangerous to the health of workers, like open use of jets of compressed air for removal of metal dust from machine parts, should be forbidden. (6) Periodical medical checks of the metal workers should be organized, and the problem of rational employment of sufferers from silicosis solved. (7) The fight against industrial silicosis requires the combined applications of hygienic and technological measures by hygienists and technologists.

Vavilin - Moscow

AZAROVICH, A.Ye., student V kursa; PLAKHIN, V.K., student V kursa

Selecting an efficient bottom design in lode mining by the battery
breast method. Much rab. stud. GMSO MDI no.5:7-22 '57.

(Mining engineering)

(MIRA 11:11)

PLAKHIN, A.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

The dust factor and its significance in founding. *Gig. i san.* 21
no.8:45-49 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-
gigienicheskogo instituta.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

prev. of silicosis in welding indust.)

(SILICOSIS, prev. and control
in indust.)

BOLTAIS, B.I.; PLACHENOV, B.T.

Autodiffusion in selenium. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 27 no.10:2229-2231
O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Selenium)

PLAKHIN, V.K.; AZARKOVICH, A.Ye., inzh.

Construction of levels for ore recovery in the Kochkar' Mine.
Gor. zhur. no.9:20-23 S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. shakhty im. Frunze, g.Plast Chelyabinskoy obl.
(for Plakhin). 2. Vsesoyuzny, trest po burovym i vzryvnym rabotam,
Moskva (for Azarkovich).
(Kochkar' region--Mining engineering)

12.11.11, V.S.

Useful suggestion. "Shinostroitel" no. 101. 16.

(Shot -- nt and lies) (. 14.12.)

OVCHINNIKOV, I.M.; PLAKHIN, Ye.A.

Distribution of the Atlantic and Levantine waters in the
Mediterranean Sea. Okeanologiya 3 no.4:642-652 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

FLAKHIN, Ye.A.

Some notes on the deep water masses of the eastern basin
of the Mediterranean Sea. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. fiz. i geog.
20 no. 5:27-32 S-0 165.

(MI A 1965)

1. Kafedra okeanologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta. Submitted April 1, 1964.

PLAKHIN, Yu.A.

Modification of removable partial dentures. Stomatologiya 43
no.1:99 Ja-P'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ortopedicheskoye otdeleniye (av. Yu.A. Plakhin) Omskoy
gorodskoy stomatologicheskoy polikliniki (glavnyy vrach
P.Ya. Morozov).

L 46243-66
ACC NR:

EWI(m)/EWP(e)
AP602916

ORG: L'vov State University in. Iv. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

AUTHOR: Kuz'ma, Yu. B.; Chepiga, M. V.; Zakhina, A. M.

TITLE: Phase equilibria in the systems Cr-Co-B, Mn-Fe-B, and Mn-Co-B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Nauchn. materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1218-1224

TOPIC TAGS: iron compound, manganese compound, cobalt compound

ABSTRACT: The study constitutes a part of systematic investigations being carried out in the Inorganic Chemistry Department of L'vov University (Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo universiteta), concerned with the phase diagrams of ternary systems of two transition metals with boron and the crystal structures of the ternary compounds formed. The systems Cr-Co-B, Mn-Fe-B, and Mn-Co-B were studied by X-ray structural analysis and in part by microstructural analysis, and the isothermal sections of these systems at 800°C were plotted. The compound $\text{Cr}_2\text{Co}_2\text{B}_6$ (τ phase), having a $\text{Cr}_2\text{Co}_2\text{B}_6$ -type structure ($a = 10.471 \text{ \AA}$), exists in the Cr-Co-B system. The borides $\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{B}_6$ and $\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{B}_6$ were confirmed in the Mn-Fe-B system. A ternary compound (τ phase) with a $\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{B}_6$ -type structure ($a = 10.518-10.641 \text{ \AA}$) is formed in the Mn-Co-B system.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

Cord 1/2

UDC: 541.123.3

L 46243-66

ACC NR: AP6023916

region of homogeneity of the τ phase is located between 10 and 40 at. % Mn. The existence of $(\text{Mn}, \text{Co})_2\text{B}$ and $(\text{Mn}, \text{Co})\text{B}$ solid solutions was confirmed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct65/ ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

hs

~~PLAKHOTIN, I.~~

This makes work easier. Prom. koop. no.5:24 My '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Tekhnoruk arteli im. 3-y pyatiletki, Poltava.
(Drawing instruments)

LOGUNOV, L.A.; PLAKHOTNIK, L.A.

Change of the tunnel current density in the process of making the
p-n junction. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.1:182-183 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

PLAKHOTIN, M., ^[V.] Lt. Col., Vet. Service
DEPT. of Operative Surgery and Topographical Anatomy, Vet. Academy of the Armed
Forces of the USSR
"Surgical significance of fascia and connective tissue spaces."
SO: Vet. 24 (4) 1947, p. 24

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.

PLAKHOTIN, M. V. (Lt. Col., V. S., Department of Operative Surgery, Military-Veterinary Academy, Veterinary Service). An answer to the article by Lecturer Chubar.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 10; October 1947; encl.
TABCON

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.

PLAKHOTIN, M. V. (Lieutenant Colonel, Veterinary Service, Department of Operative Surgery and Topographical Anatomy, Military-Veterinary Academy). On bin ing deeply set vessels.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 10; October 1947; Incl.
TABCON

FLAKHOTIN, M. V. I KHARCHENKO, M. D.

42540. O nekotorykh novykh sposobakh artropunktsii u loshadi. Veterinariya,
1948, No. 12, S. 25-29.

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., Lt. Col.

Vet. Service, Dept. of Operative Surgery and Topographical anatomy,
Military Vet. Acad.

"Some features of the cessation of blood flow from large vessels in
the area of the croup and thigh in horse."

SO: Veterinariia 25(5), 1948, p. 17

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.; KILARCHENKO, M. D.

"About some new methods of arthropuncture in
horses."

SO: Veterinariia 25(12), 1948, p. 25

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.

MD
 The effect of magnetic stimuli and some related factors
 on the behavior of young birds. M. V. Plakhotin, D. J.
 Shchegolev, E. M. Vashkov, L. P. Vasyunov, and A. A.
 Prokofyev. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Biol.*
 1986, No. 2, 84-8; English transl. in *Biol.*
Khim. 1986, 6171. To the ration of hatching chickens 1-3
 months old was added 0.5-1.0 ml. protein pyruvate, 0.05
 g. Lys, 0.05 g. 10-21 mg. penicillin and simultaneously a
 substantial supplementation of this supplement was made.
 Wt. increase and fat accumulation were studied.

S. S. Lysy

Next - busy lab.

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor.

Certain problems of anesthesia in castration of domestic animals.
Veterinariia 31 no.3:56-58 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., doktor veterin. nauk, prof.; ANDREYEVA, Z.P., doktor
veterin. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Veterinariia 38 no.8:88-90 Ag 861
(MIRA 18:1)

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; GOLIKOV, A.N., dotsent

Therapeutic use of neurotomy and perineural injections of
novocaine and alcohol-novocaine solutions. Veterinariia 38
no.11:54-56 N '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

OLIVKOV, Boris Mikhaylovich [deceased]; PLAKHOTIN, Mikhail Vasil'yevich;
USACHEVA, I.O., red.; DZIEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Prescription manual for veterinary surgery] Retsepturnyi
spravochnik po veterinarnoi khirurgii. 1zd.3., dop. Moskva,
Gos.isd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 137 p.

(Veterinary materia medica and pharmacy)

(MIRA 13:11)

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; GOLIKOV, A.N., dots.

Current status of the problem of treating wounds in farm animals.
Veterinariia 36 no.2:75-79 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.
(Wounds--Treatment)

1000-1000

USSR, Far Eastern Branch

Address: Ref. Zh. 1000-1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

Author: M. A. 1000, 1000

Inst.: Moscow Veterinary Academy

Title: Projective Physiology of the Carotid
Zona in Horses.

On: 1000-1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

Abstract: The study of the projective physiology of the
carotid zone of horses and vessels of the carotid
zone of the parathyroid glands of the carotid
carotid-sympathetic ganglion, the carotid nerve
and the carotid muscle. The internal carotid
artery can serve as the point of orientation for
locating the carotid muscle of the carotid plexus and
nerve, the carotid carotid-sympathetic ganglion.

Car.: 1/2

10

USSR/Far: Animals. Horses

Q-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49962

Author : Plakhotin, M.V.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Medicine

Title : Projections of Basic Vascular Ducts and of Nerve Trunk in Scapula and Shoulder Areas of Horses.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. Vet. akad., 1956, 10, 78-94

Abstract : Vascular and neurovascular zones should be investigated and described according to layers. These zones are subdivided into superficial, deep-seated, and intracervical zones. Deep-seated zones are in turn subdivided into intramuscular (intramuscular), submuscular, preosteal, interosteal, subosteal, intramuscular, and subosteal submuscular zones. Using the methods of roentgenography and coordinated dioptryography, projections of basic vascular duct and of nerve trunks of scapular and shoulder areas in horses were established, as well as vascular and neurovascular zones of the scapular area. Ways and means are described of how to obtain these data on

Cord : 1/2

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; BELOV, A.D., aspirant

Role of radioactive isotopes in veterinary medicine. Veteri-
naria 35 no.8:61-64 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.
(Radioisotopes) (Veterinary medicine)

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk.

Projection method in topographical anatomy. Sbor. trud. Khark'. vol.
inst. 22:381-391 '54.
(MIRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey i chastnoy khirurgii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta molochnoy i myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Veterinary anatomy)

1. The first of these is the

2. The second is the fact that the

PLAKHOTINA, L.S.

Effect of stimulation of the brain on functional interrelations
between the ovaries and the hypophysis. *Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.]* 9
no.1:125-128 Jan '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PUKHALIN, A.I., inzhener; ~~PIAKHOL~~ A.M., inzhener.

Mechanisation at the dispatch storehouses of automobile factories.

Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.5:42-43 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(Automobile industry) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ELAKKINEN, K. L.

Defended his Candidates Dissertation in the Geology Faculty of the University on 3 July 1952.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Dependence of the Velocities of Amphibolite Reactions (in large amphibolites) on the Nature of the Rock."

DO: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskie Nauki, 1952, No. 1, p. 1-10, 11 figs., 1 table, 20 refs., 100 words. In Russian. Also in English.

ZUBENKO, P.M.; REVA, A.D.; PLAKHOTISHINA, Ye.T.

Function of adenisotriphosphatase and amylase in denervated muscles
Biokhimiia, Moskva 15 no.1:79-85 Ja-Y '50. (CML 19:3)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Dnepropetrovsk University

PLAKHOTISHINA, B. T.

Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Enzymic activity of denervated muscle stimulated by electric current. P. M. Shakhmatov and B. T. Plakhotishina (Dnepropetrovsk Univ., Ukr. S.S.R.). *Soviet Union. Zhur. 24, 224-225 (1953) in Ukrainian with Russian summary*; cf. C.A. 44, 2611A. Wounds of the peripheral nervous system which result in neurogenic atrophy can be treated by electrotherapy, which causes complex biochemical changes, including enzymic changes. The enzymic changes investigated in 2-4 week-old denervated rabbit sciatic nerve, acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and protease. In the early period of denervation, elec. stimulation retards atrophic changes, and in the later phase may even inhibit them. Elec. stimulation of denervated muscles increases AChE activity. After 22 days, the P split off, in mg./g. in normal muscle was 7.6, and in denervated 5.1, on the av. After 28 days, P split off in denervated, nonstimulated muscle was 5.8, and in denervated, stimulated 7.2. Protease activity of the denervated muscle was represented by a N increase of 3.23 mg. N/g. of muscle, (normal 1.23). Protease activities for denervated, nonstimulated and for denervated, stimulated were 2.20 and 1.80, resp. The digestion rates of the proteins in denervated muscle homogenates, by amn. pepsin, were resp., 7.15 and 10.00 mg. N/g. of muscle, for a given time of incubation. The proteins of denervated muscle were more readily digested by pepsin than those of normal muscle. Clayton F. Hildebrand.

BOL'SHAKOV, V.I., inzh.; PLAKHOTNEV, A.N., inzh.; KAUL', R.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KROMOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Increasing the economic efficiency of the AK-25-1 turbine. Elek.
sta. 32 no.8:77-80 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10,
(Steam turbines)

PLAKHOTNIK, A., kand.geograf.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Contribution of A.I.Voeikov to the study of the seas.
Mor.flot 19 no.10:40 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Voeikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich, 1842-1916)

PLAKHOTNIK, A., kand.geograf.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

First hydrographic surveyor of the Far East. Mor.flot 22
no.4:36 Ap '62. (MIRA 1964)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii pri Gosplane SSSR.

(Soviet Far East—Hydrography)
(Davydov, Boris Vladimirovich, 1883-1925)

PLAKHOTNIK, A.P.

Kasimir Prantsevich Levandovskii; obituary. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:
63-64 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Levandovskii, Kasimir Prantsevich, 1876-1958)

YESAKOV, V.A.; FLAKHOTNIK, A.P.; ALEKSEYEV, A.I.; FELOUSEV, I.A.,
ed. red.; SOLOVYEV, A.I., ed.

[Russian ocean and sea studies in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century] Russkie okeanicheskije issledovanija v XIX-nachale XX v. Moskva, Nauka, 1980.
158 p.

AUTHOR: Plakhotnik, A. P. SOV/50-58-8-4/18

TITLE: A. P. Sokolov, an Excellent Russian Historian of Marine Research (Vydayushchiyaya russkiy istorik issledovaniya more, A. P. Sokolov) On the 100th Anniversary of His Death (k 100-letiyu so dnya smerti)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 24-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aleksandr Petrovich Sokolov belonged to the most prominent representatives of the Russian Naval Officers' Corps of the middle of the 19th century. After Sokolov had finished the Morskoy kadetkiy korpus (Russian Naval College) (1834) he served until 1843 on ships of the fleet in the Caspian Sea and the Baltic Sea (Kaspiyskoye, Baltiyskoye more). Then he was transferred to the Gidrograficheskiy departament (Hydrographical Department). Though Sokolov's life did externally not differ from that of many Russian naval officers of that time, his life was a great scientific deed; he influenced inextinguishably the development of almost all branches of geography connected in any way with the sea. Sokolov's merits are especially great in the marine geography of Russia, in hydrography and oceanography. The favorite themes of his investigations were

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